

APPENDIX 4

Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area Recreation Planning Tools

Natural Resource Settings Benefits Based Management Standard Operating Procedures



Mountain Biker on Mack Ridge

Managing Recreation for Beneficial Outcomes

Asking recreation resource managers what are the most important aspects of recreation tends to produce a list of questions about projects and programs: “Are there enough facilities?...where do we put the rest rooms?...what kinds of trails and where?.....what is the carrying capacity?...what kinds of interpretive exhibits should we build?”

But ask visitors and resident customers within adjoining communities what matters most to them, and a substantially different list appears. Although public lands recreation constituents will give managers their ideas about projects and programs when asked to do so, other things concern them even more. “So what are you going to do to the character of recreation settings?...yes I want to enjoy the area, but don’t do so much development that you ruin it!...and don’t displace me by encouraging other kinds of uses that destroy my recreation experience!” Even non-recreating local residents are affected by what recreation does to the land they love and their own communities! And while community leaders have to maintain local economic stability, their residents also want to maintain their lifestyles and quality of life! No one wants to be alienated from their own community by recreation that is out of character with what they want!

Done right, recreation provides enriching experiences, improves personal health and well-being, cultivates responsible resource stewardship, helps knit families together, strengthens the fabric of community life, and sustains ecosystem health! Done wrong, however, recreation creates user conflicts, thwarts the attainment of desired experiences, contributes to juvenile delinquency, degrades the character favorite recreation settings, stresses rural economies, and adversely impacts natural systems!

The difference is in how it is done! Both Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and other affecting community recreation-tourism providers actually determine what kinds of recreation opportunities will be produced, both by their actions and by the effects those actions have on recreation setting character. Consequent recreation use and its management either contributes to or detracts from the quality of life of individual participants, households and communities, their economies, and the environment itself. And this is why this RMP is being focused on beneficial outcomes and the management of recreation setting character!

Planning Requirements

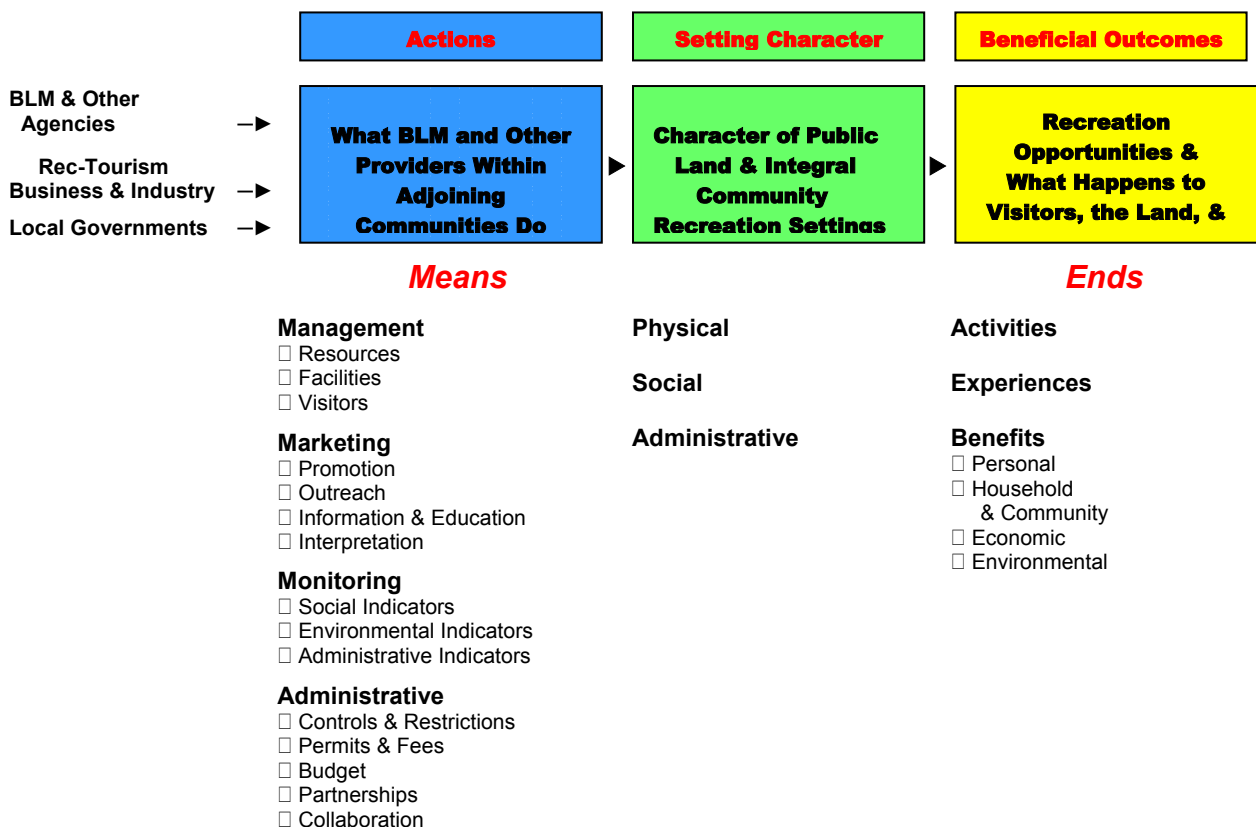
Managing for beneficial outcomes consisting of experiences and other quality of life benefits requires shifting the focus of recreation management beyond facility developments, management controls, and providing programs and services. These projects and programs are important, but they are nonetheless only the

means whereby more important ends, value-added experiences and benefits, may be attained.

Making this happen requires addressing all key components of recreation production within the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area (CCNCA) *Recreation-Tourism Service Delivery System*. That's just shorthand for BLM, local are county and municipal governments, and the businesses that each provides essential recreation services for visitors. Notice, in Table A4-1, that recreation opportunities are produced from left to right, from means to ends. But deciding how to craft those means requires first deciding what is to be provided.

Therefore, the most responsive recreation management plans are written in the opposite direction, from right to left, beginning with ends and ending with means. This requires first specifying which of all the recreation opportunities and outcomes that are desired are going to be targeted for each unit of the planning area. Second, this requires deciding exactly what setting character conditions are required to produce these opportunities and outcomes. Last of all, the actions of BLM and other local government and recreation-tourism business providers must be carefully crafted to achieve those setting conditions and to produce the targeted recreation opportunities.

Table A4-1



Step 1: Targeting Benefits-Based Management Objectives

The biggest difference between managing projects and administrative actions for activities and managing for experiences and benefits is that management objectives now target specific experiences and beneficial outcomes for those activities instead of project developments and resource protection. These benefits-based management objectives are written for discrete, logical recreation management units. Ten such sub-zones have been identified for CCNCA. Each has a commonality of recreation opportunities (i.e., consisting of activities, experiences, and other benefits), use patterns, and management issues, and actions which combine to facilitate the production of a distinctive recreation product.

The specific experience and benefit outcomes targeted by management objectives were determined by considering supply and demand, including the capacity of each recreation management unit to produce desired recreation opportunities, the availability of other similar opportunities within the immediate market area, and the preferences of both visitors and resident customers. Much of this work was already done in the old Ruby Canyon-Black Ridge integrated plan, but an updated survey was completed by Northern Arizona University to update the old focus group and survey results.

So that, for example, in terms of experiences, some are interested in being able to experience group affiliation and togetherness while others want to escape crowds and feel good about being isolated and independent. Some want risk-taking adventure while others want to know that there are others nearby who could help them if needed. In terms of beneficial outcomes, some recreation settings can be managed to provide opportunities for improved physical fitness and health maintenance, while others can be managed to reduce exposure to at-risk youth and lower juvenile delinquency rates. Others still can be managed to contribute positively to a community's economic stability, while others can be managed to promote greater resource stewardship and reduce wildlife harassment or other disturbance.

Significantly, not all kinds of recreation opportunities desired by everyone can be provided everywhere. More specifically, no one management unit can be all things to all people. Thus the plan targets those outcomes most appropriate to each unit, considering such factors as the capability of the land, the capacity of BLM and other collaborating providers to produce them, and relevant recreation-tourism market realities. Other compatible uses may occur within any given unit, in addition to those targeted by recreation management objectives. These will continue in direct proportion to the degree in which they can continue without hindering the attainment of targeted experience and benefit outcomes.

What Goes in the Plan?

Recreation management objectives are displayed for each of the ten CCNCA recreation management units in a one-sentence statement that summarizes the most relevant recreation-tourism market niche and commits BLM and its managing partners to time-bound, area-bound, attainable, specific, and output-oriented results. Following that statement is a list of the activity, experience, and benefit opportunities specifically targeted.

Step 2: Prescribing Essential Recreation Setting Character

Opportunities for the attainment of desired experiences and benefits targeted above are produced through a combination of recreation setting character conditions and corresponding recreation-tourism provider actions. It takes both.

Because setting character is in turn determined by those actions, it is the next logical step in planning for recreation. Three broad recreation setting categories are involved, each affecting the production of opportunities for experiences and benefits: the *physical* character of the land and facilities, *social* interactions and contact with others, and the *administrative* mix of services and controls provided.

The character of any recreation setting may be objectively defined along a continuum ranging from primitive to urban in terms of variation of its component physical, social, and administrative attributes. Collectively, these attributes define the character of any recreation setting. Setting character is directly influenced and determined by the management, marketing, and administrative actions of BLM and other affecting recreation-tourism providers. Those actions, and that setting character in turn, also affect and actually determine the kinds of recreation opportunities being produced.

Recognition of these component parts and the variation within each along this setting continuum is definitive. Specific criteria have been developed for each of several setting attributes within the three primary setting condition categories: physical, social, and administrative. These same criteria are used both to describe existing setting character classes and to prescribe desired future setting conditions.

What goes in the Plan?

For the CCNCA plan, both existing setting descriptions and prescribed future setting conditions are portrayed both in tabular format and graphically in a map format. The tabular format shows what exists and what is prescribed, whereas the maps depict relative acreage within each class and where it occurs. At quick look at either the tables or maps reveals that most recreation

management units are comprised of more than one recreation setting class. This is normal.

Step 3: Formulating Management, Marketing, Monitoring, and Administrative Actions

These actions are accountable to both the outcomes-based objectives and to setting prescriptions. The fundamental question posed by managing for experience and benefits outcomes is, "*Why should any action be implemented?*" This question must be answered for recreation action in terms of its demonstrated capacity to achieve or sustain prescribed setting character conditions and produce targeted activity, experience, and benefit opportunities.

All of the implementing actions included within the recreation portion of the CCNCA plan have been subjected to that test, and those which failed have been omitted.

As an adaptive management plan, there will be significant interplay among management, marketing, and monitoring actions. Management actions are where BLM and its collaborating providers tell themselves what they will be doing. Marketing actions are where those same managing partners tell the customers what it is that is being provided. Marketing is therefore a tool both to help prospective visitors find the areas being managed to provide the experience and benefit opportunities they seek and to help BLM and its managing partners manage to achieve management objectives and prescriptions.

1st: Recreation Management: A careful assessment of actions included in the draft has been made to ensure that these are not only adequate but constrained as necessary to (a) achieve and sustain the prescribed character of recreation settings and (b) produce the activity, experience, and benefit opportunities targeted in management objectives.

2nd: Recreation Marketing: BLM has taken a second look at potential marketing actions to ensure that these likewise are consistent with the recreation opportunities and setting character conditions the plan says will be managed for AND be balanced among themselves to enable both visitor and resident customers to match up their preferences for recreation's value-added outcomes with the areas and activities that offer them.

3rd: Recreation Monitoring: These actions are geared to determine whether the effect of plan implementation in all three columns of the recreation production process (i.e., what Aldo Leopold called, "The first rule of intelligent tinkering: saving all the pieces") is on target. Monitoring actions are tied directly to each of the three above steps. Social indicators and standards are derived directly from recreation management objectives, and they require that BLM and its provider-partners talk to its customers to assess the degree to which the objectives are being met. Environmental indicators and standards

are derived directly from recreation setting prescriptions, but here direct observations will suffice to determine whether or not prescribed setting character is being achieved and sustained. Administrative indicators and standards require the exercise of due diligence to determine whether management, marketing, and administrative support actions are being implemented as planned.

Adaptively, monitoring can be expected to identify changes to these implementing actions as needed to achieve plan outcomes objectives and setting prescriptions. By the same token, setting prescriptions themselves may need to be adjusted to achieve the production and attainment of targeted experience and benefit outcomes.

4th: Recreation Administration: All administrative actions have been checked to ensure they support the sustainable achievement of management objectives, setting prescriptions, and implementing actions. Monitoring will ensure that administrative actions continue to play this supporting role. This is vital to ensure that these actions (a) are the caboose (i.e., supporting everything above) and (b) not the engine (i.e., driving everything else, in which case they are might be counterproductive or simply advance special programs, initiatives, the special interest wishes, having no appreciably positive effect with regard to their effect on (i) recreation setting character and (ii) the production and attainment of targeted experiences and benefits.

What goes in the Plan?

Included within the CCNCA plan is a list of all the implementing actions required to achieve targeted benefits-based management objectives and recreation setting character prescriptions. But adaptively, this list is subject to change as necessary to achieve both setting prescriptions and benefits-based management objectives. That determination will be based on monitoring and evaluation.

Changes between the draft RMP and the Final RMP

A: Management: A careful assessment of actions included in the draft RMP was made to ensure that proposed actions were not only adequate but constrained as necessary to (a) achieve and sustain the prescribed character of recreation settings and (b) produce the activity, experience, and benefit opportunities targeted in management objectives.

B: Marketing: BLM reviewed potential marketing actions to ensure that these likewise are consistent with the recreation objectives and setting character conditions the plan says will be managed for AND be balanced among themselves to enable both visitor and resident customers to match up their preferences for recreation's value-added outcomes with the areas and activities that offer them.

C: Monitoring: The monitoring plan addresses monitoring methods and frequencies based on the decisions in the RMP. Specific monitoring indicators and standards to be used are derived directly from management objectives (social), setting prescriptions (environmental), and implementing actions (administrative).

D: Administration: All administrative actions were checked to ensure they support the sustainable achievement of management objectives, setting prescriptions, and implementing actions. These fall in last place because they are designed to support, not drive, all of the above.

= Existing Setting Descriptions
 = Targeted Setting Prescriptions

NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS :
for Rabbits Ear / Wildhorse Mesa / McDonald Creek (1)

Criteria for Classification and Prescriptions

! PHYSICAL - RESOURCES & FACILITIES: character of the natural landscape

	<i>Primitive</i>	<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Front Country</i> <i>Transition</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
a. Remoteness:	<div>Ⓔ</div> More than ___ 10 mi. from any road	<div>Ⓔ</div> More than ___ 3 mi. from any road	<div>Ⓔ</div> More than ½ mile from any kind of road, but not as distant as 3 miles, and no road ___ is in sight	<div>Ⓔ</div> On or near four-wheel drive roads, but at least ½ mile from all improved roads, ___ though they may be in sight	<div>Ⓔ</div> On or near improved country roads, but ___ at least ½ mile from all highways	<div>Ⓔ</div> On or near primary highways, but still ___ within a rural area	<div>Ⓔ</div> On or near primary highways, municipal streets, and roads within towns or cities ___
b. Naturalness:	<div>Ⓔ</div> Undisturbed natural landscape ___	<div>Ⓔ</div> Naturally-appearing landscape having ___ modifications not readily noticeable	<div>Ⓔ</div> Naturally-appearing landscape except ___ for obvious primitive roads	<div>Ⓔ</div> Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower ___ natural landscape features	<div>Ⓔ</div> Natural landscape substantially modified ___ by agriculture or industrial development	<div>Ⓔ</div> Urbanized developments dominate this ___ landscape	
c. Facilities:	<div>Ⓔ</div> None ___	<div>Ⓔ</div> Some primitive trails made of native materials such as log bridges and ___ carved wooden signs	<div>Ⓔ</div> Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, ___ and very basic toilets	<div>Ⓔ</div> Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and ___ interpretive signs	<div>Ⓔ</div> Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and ___ occasional exhibits	<div>Ⓔ</div> Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, groceries, and book sales ___	

! SOCIAL - VISITOR USE & USERS: character of recreation & tourism use

	<i>Primitive</i>	<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Front Country</i> <i>Transition</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
d. Group Size (other than your own):	<div>Ⓔ</div> Fewer than or equal to 3 people ___ per group	<div>Ⓔ</div> 4-6 people per group ___	<div>Ⓔ</div> 7-12 people per group ___	<div>Ⓔ</div> 13-25 people per group ___	<div>Ⓔ</div> 26-50 people per group ___	<div>Ⓔ</div> Greater than 50 people per group ___	
e. Contacts (with other groups):	<div>Ⓔ</div> Fewer than 3 encounters/day at camp- sites and fewer than 6 encounters/day on ___ travel routes	<div>Ⓔ</div> 3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters/day on ___ travel routes	<div>Ⓔ</div> 7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/ ___ day en route	<div>Ⓔ</div> 15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more ___ encounters/day en route	<div>Ⓔ</div> People seem to be everywhere, but ___ human contact is still intermittent	<div>Ⓔ</div> Other people constantly in view ___	
f. Types of Encounters:	<div>Ⓔ</div> Users plan trips to avoid others ___ altogether	<div>Ⓔ</div> Take evasive actions for face-to- ___ face avoidance	<div>Ⓔ</div> Users step aside to avoid unsafe conditions or user conflicts, sometimes ___ grudgingly	<div>Ⓔ</div> Users may be unnerved but may not necessarily move off routes, areas, or ___ sites to accommodate others	<div>Ⓔ</div> Users here routinely expect, welcome, and accommodate other visitors ___	<div>Ⓔ</div> Because crowd tolerance is a necessary condition for being here, encounters tend ___ to be impersonal	<div>Ⓔ</div> Here people accept but routinely ignore multiple crowd interactions ___
g. Personal Gear & Equipment:	<div>Ⓔ</div> Very basic gear, cell phones usually ___ don't work here	<div>Ⓔ</div> Some convenience gear like cell phones ___ but not radios	<div>Ⓔ</div> Expect hiking,, climbing, & mountain bike gear (e.g., colorful sportswear, bicycle ___ helmets, etc.). Radios may also be playing	<div>Ⓔ</div> Expect to see gear associated with vehicle or off-highway vehicle use (e.g., coolers, ___ body armor, etc.) Radios & music also	<div>Ⓔ</div> Variety of traditional camper trailers, pop-up tents, & conventional tents. ___ Radios, and music common	<div>Ⓔ</div> Upscale motor homes common, dependent on utility hookups or having generators to ___ support home conveniences and gadgetry	<div>Ⓔ</div> Very specialized gear dependent on service provider assistance (e.g., boat ___ slips, grounds keepers, caretakers)
h. Evidence of Use:	<div>Ⓔ</div> Only footprints may be observed ___	<div>Ⓔ</div> Footprints plus slight vegetation trampling at campsites & travel ___ routes; litter only infrequent.	<div>Ⓔ</div> Vehicle tracks and occasional litter and soil erosion; vegetation becoming ___ worn	<div>Ⓔ</div> Well-worn soils and vegetation, but often gravel surfaced for erosion control. ___ Litter may be frequent.	<div>Ⓔ</div> Paved routes protect soils and vegetation, but noise, litter, and facility impacts are ___ pervasive	<div>Ⓔ</div> A busy place with what seems like constant noise. Unavoidable litter seems to be ___ a lifestyle choice	

! ADMINISTRATIVE - MANAGEMENT CONTROLS & SERVICE SETTING: how public land agencies, county commissioners, private sector service providers, and open space managers care for the area & manage public use

	<i>Primitive</i>	<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Front Country</i> <i>Transition</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
i. Visitor Services:	<div>Ⓔ</div> None is available on-site ___	<div>Ⓔ</div> Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance ___	<div>Ⓔ</div> Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide ___ on-site assistance	<div>Ⓔ</div> Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are ___ periodically available	<div>Ⓔ</div> Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. ___ Area personnel do on-site education	<div>Ⓔ</div> Information described to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills ___ demonstrations and clinics	
j. Management Controls:	<div>Ⓔ</div> No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very ___ rare.	<div>Ⓔ</div> Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use ___ restrictions. Enforcement presence rare	<div>Ⓔ</div> Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. ___ Random enforcement presence	<div>Ⓔ</div> Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week use restrictions. Periodic ___ enforcement presence	<div>Ⓔ</div> Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine ___ enforcement presence.	<div>Ⓔ</div> Continuous enforcement to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and ___ resource damage	
k. Domestic Animals:	<div>Ⓔ</div> No domestic animals allowed ___ here	<div>Ⓔ</div> Dogs & pack livestock on designated routes in ___ designated areas only	<div>Ⓔ</div> Dogs under control and pack livestock (horses & llamas) allowed, but only on ___ designated travel routes	<div>Ⓔ</div> No controls on dogs and pack livestock other than standard regulations ___ prohibiting wildlife harassment, etc.	<div>Ⓔ</div> Dogs on leash and pack livestock only in designated areas within recreation sites. ___ Both under control elsewhere	<div>Ⓔ</div> Dogs on leash everywhere and pack livestock allowed only in designated areas ___	<div>Ⓔ</div> Dogs on leash everywhere and pack livestock allowed only under specific use authoriza- ___ tions and stipulations (e.g., horse diapers)
m. Mechanized Use:	<div>Ⓔ</div> None whatsoever. ___	<div>Ⓔ</div> Mountain bikes and perhaps other mech- anized use, but all is nonmotorized ___	<div>Ⓔ</div> Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to ___ non-motorized, mechanized use	<div>Ⓔ</div> Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four wheel drives and non- ___ motorized, mechanized use	<div>Ⓔ</div> Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic ___	<div>Ⓔ</div> Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present ___	

= Existing Setting Descriptions

= Targeted Setting Prescriptions

NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS :
for Rabbit Valley Motorized Area (2)
Criteria for Classification and Prescriptions

! **PHYSICAL - RESOURCES & FACILITIES:** character of the natural landscape

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
a. Remoteness:	G More than ___ 10 mi. from any road	G More than ___ 3 mi. from any road	G More than ½ mile from any kind of road, but not as distant as 3 miles, and no road is in sight ___	G On or near four-wheel drive roads, but at least ½ mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight ___	G On or near improved country roads, but at least ½ mile from all highways ___	G On or near primary highways, but still within a rural area ___	G On or near primary highways, municipal streets, and roads within towns or cities ___
b. Naturalness:	G Undisturbed natural landscape ___		G Naturally-appearing landscape having modifications not readily noticeable ___	G Naturally-appearing landscape except for obvious primitive roads ___	G Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features ___	G Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development ___	G Urbanized developments dominate this landscape ___
c. Facilities:	G None ___		G Some primitive trails made of native materials such as log bridges and carved wooden signs ___	G Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets ___	G Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs ___	G Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits ___	G Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, groceries, and book sales ___

! **SOCIAL - VISITOR USE & USERS:** character of recreation & tourism use

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
d. Group Size (other than your own):	G Fewer than or equal to 3 people ___ per group		Q 4-6 people per group ___	Q 7-12 people per group ___	Q 13-25 people per group ___	Q 26-50 people per group ___	Q Greater than 50 people per group ___
e. Contacts (with other groups):	G Fewer than 3 encounters/day at camp- sites and fewer than 6 encounters/day on travel routes ___		G 3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters/day on travel routes ___	G 7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/ day en route ___	G 15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day en route ___	G People seem to be everywhere, but human contact is still intermittent ___	G Other people constantly in view ___
f. Types of Encounters:	G Users plan trips to avoid others ___ altogether	G Take evasive actions for face-to- ___ face avoidance	G Users step aside to avoid unsafe conditions or user conflicts, sometimes grudgingly ___	G Users may be unnerved but may not necessarily move off routes, areas, or sites to accommodate others ___	G Users here routinely expect, welcome, and accommodate other visitors ___	G Because crowd tolerance is a necessary condition for being here, encounters tend to be impersonal ___	G Here people accept but routinely ignore multiple crowd interactions ___
g. Personal Gear & Equipment:	G Very basic gear, cell phones usually don't work here ___	G Some convenience gear like cell phones but not radios ___	G Expect hiking,, climbing, & mountain bike gear (e.g., colorful sportswear, bicycle helmets, etc.). Radios may also be playing ___	G Expect to see gear associated with vehicle or off-highway vehicle use (e.g., coolers, body armor, etc.) Radios & music also ___	G Variety of traditional camper trailers, pop-up tents, & conventional tents. Radios, and music common ___	G Upscale motor homes common, dependent on utility hookups or having generators to support home conveniences and gadgetry ___	G Very specialized gear dependent on service provider assistance (e.g., boat slips, grounds keepers, caretakers) ___
h. Evidence of Use:	G Only footprints may be observed ___		G Footprints plus slight vegetation trampling at campsites & travel routes; litter only infrequent. ___	G Vehicle tracks and occasional litter and soil erosion; vegetation becoming worn ___	G Well-worn soils and vegetation, but often gravel surfaced for erosion control. Litter may be frequent. ___	G Paved routes protect soils and vegetation, but noise, litter, and facility impacts are pervasive ___	G A busy place with what seems like constant noise. Unavoidable litter seems to be a lifestyle choice ___

! **ADMINISTRATIVE - MANAGEMENT CONTROLS & SERVICE SETTING:** how public land agencies, county commissioners, private sector service providers, and open space managers care for the area & manage public use

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
i. Visitor Services:	G None is available on-site ___		G Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance ___	G Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance ___	G Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available ___	G Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education ___	G Information described to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations and clinics ___
j. Management Controls:	G No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare. ___		G Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions. Enforcement presence rare ___	G Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence ___	G Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week use restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence ___	G Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence. ___	G Continuous enforcement to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage ___
k. Domestic Animals:	G No domestic animals allowed here ___	G Dogs & pack livestock on designated routes in designated areas only ___	G Dogs under control and pack livestock (horses & llamas) allowed, but only on designated travel routes ___	G No controls on dogs and pack livestock other than standard regulations prohibiting wildlife harassment, etc. ___	G Dogs on leash and pack livestock only in designated areas within recreation sites. Both under control elsewhere ___	G Dogs on leash everywhere and pack livestock allowed only in designated areas ___	G Dogs on leash everywhere and pack livestock allowed only under specific use authoriza- tions and stipulations (e.g., horse diapers) ___
m. Mechanized Use:	G None whatsoever. ___		G Mountain bikes and perhaps other mech- anized use, but all is nonmotorized ___	G Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use ___	G Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four wheel drives and non- motorized, mechanized use ___	G Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic ___	G Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present ___

= Existing Setting Descriptions
 = Targeted Setting Prescriptions

NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS :
for Trail Through Time / Dinosaur Hill / Fruita Paleo Area (3)
Criteria for Classification and Prescriptions

! **PHYSICAL - RESOURCES & FACILITIES:** character of the natural landscape

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
a. Remoteness:	G More than ___ 10 mi. from any road	G More than ___ 3 mi. from any road	G More than ½ mile from any kind of road, but not as distant as 3 miles, and no road is in sight	G On or near four-wheel drive roads, but at least ½ mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight	G On or near improved country roads, but at least ½ mile from all highways	G On or near primary highways, but still ___ within a rural area	G On or near primary highways, municipal streets, and roads within towns or cities ___
b. Naturalness:	G Undisturbed natural landscape ___		G Naturally-appearing landscape having ___ modifications not readily noticeable	G Naturally-appearing landscape except ___ for obvious primitive roads	G Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features	G Natural landscape substantially modified ___ by agriculture or industrial development	G Urbanized developments dominate this ___ landscape
c. Facilities:	G None ___		G Some primitive trails made of native materials such as log bridges and carved wooden signs	G Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets	G Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs	G Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits	G Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, groceries, and book sales ___

! **SOCIAL - VISITOR USE & USERS:** character of recreation & tourism use

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
d. Group Size (other than your own):	G Fewer than or equal to 3 people ___ per group		Q 4-6 people per group ___	Q 7-12 people per group ___	Q 13-25 people per group ___	Q 26-50 people per group ___	Q Greater than 50 people per group ___
e. Contacts (with other groups):	G Fewer than 3 encounters/day at camp- sites and fewer than 6 encounters/day on travel routes		G 3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters/day on travel routes	G 7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/ day en route	G 15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day en route	G People seem to be everywhere, but ___ human contact is still intermittent	G Other people constantly in view ___
f. Types of Encounters:	G Users plan trips to avoid others ___ altogether	G Take evasive actions for face-to- ___ face avoidance	G Users step aside to avoid unsafe conditions or user conflicts, sometimes ___ grudgingly	G Users may be unnerved but may not necessarily move off routes, areas, or ___ sites to accommodate others	G Users here routinely expect, welcome, and accommodate other visitors	G Because crowd tolerance is a necessary condition for being here, encounters tend ___ to be impersonal	G Here people accept but routinely ignore multiple crowd interactions ___
g. Personal Gear & Equipment:	G Very basic gear, cell phones usually ___ don't work here	G Some convenience gear like cell phones ___ but not radios	G Expect hiking,, climbing, & mountain bike gear (e.g., colorful sportswear, bicycle helmets, etc.). Radios may also be playing	G Expect to see gear associated with vehicle or off-highway vehicle use (e.g., coolers, body armor, etc.) Radios & music also	G Variety of traditional camper trailers, pop-up tents, & conventional tents. ___ Radios, and music common	G Upscale motor homes common, dependent on utility hookups or having generators to support home conveniences and gadgetry	G Very specialized gear dependent on service provider assistance (e.g., boat slips, grounds keepers, caretakers)
h. Evidence of Use:	G Only footprints may be observed ___		G Footprints plus slight vegetation trampling at campsites & travel routes; litter only infrequent.	G Vehicle tracks and occasional litter and soil erosion; vegetation becoming worn	G Well-worn soils and vegetation, but often gravel surfaced for erosion control. Litter may be frequent.	G Paved routes protect soils and vegetation, but noise, litter, and facility impacts are ___ pervasive	G A busy place with what seems like constant noise. Unavoidable litter seems to be ___ a lifestyle choice

(This for FPA Only

(This for TTT & DH)

! **ADMINISTRATIVE - MANAGEMENT CONTROLS & SERVICE SETTING:** how public land agencies, county commissioners, private sector service providers, and open space managers care for the area & manage public use

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
i. Visitor Services:	G None is available on-site ___		G Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance	G Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance	G Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available	G Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. ___ Area personnel do on-site education	G Information described to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations and clinics
j. Management Controls:	G No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.		G Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions. Enforcement presence rare	G Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. ___ Random enforcement presence	G Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week use restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence	G Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	G Continuous enforcement to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage
k. Domestic Animals:	G No domestic animals allowed ___ here	G Dogs & pack livestock on designated routes in ___ designated areas only	G Dogs under control and pack livestock (horses & llamas) allowed, but only on designated travel routes	G No controls on dogs and pack livestock other than standard regulations ___ prohibiting wildlife harassment, etc.	G Dogs on leash and pack livestock only in designated areas within recreation sites. ___ Both under control elsewhere	G Dogs on leash everywhere and pack livestock allowed only in designated areas ___	G Dogs on leash everywhere and pack livestock allowed only under specific use authoriza- tions and stipulations (e.g., horse diapers)
m. Mechanized Use:	G None whatsoever. ___		G Mountain bikes and perhaps other mech- anized use, but all is nonmotorized	G Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use	G Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four wheel drives and non- motorized, mechanized use	G Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic	G Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present

= Existing Setting Descriptions
 = Targeted Setting Prescriptions

NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS :
for the High North (4)
Criteria for Classification and Prescriptions

! **PHYSICAL - RESOURCES & FACILITIES:** character of the natural landscape

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
a. Remoteness:	G More than ___ 10 mi. from any road	G More than ___ 3 mi. from any road	G More than ½ mile from any kind of road, but not as distant as 3 miles, and no road is in sight ___	G On or near four-wheel drive roads, but at least ½ mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight ___	G On or near improved country roads, but at least ½ mile from all highways ___	G On or near primary highways, but still within a rural area ___	G On or near primary highways, municipal streets, and roads within towns or cities ___
b. Naturalness:	G Undisturbed natural landscape ___		G Naturally-appearing landscape having modifications not readily noticeable ___	G Naturally-appearing landscape except for obvious primitive roads ___	G Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features ___	G Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development ___	G Urbanized developments dominate this landscape ___
c. Facilities:	G None ___		G Some primitive trails made of native materials such as log bridges and carved wooden signs ___	G Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets ___	G Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs ___	G Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits ___	G Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, groceries, and book sales ___

! **SOCIAL - VISITOR USE & USERS:** character of recreation & tourism use

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
d. Group Size (other than your own):	G Fewer than or equal to 3 people ___ per group		Q 4-6 people per group ___	Q 7-12 people per group ___	Q 13-25 people per group ___	Q 26-50 people per group ___	Q Greater than 50 people per group ___
e. Contacts (with other groups):	G Fewer than 3 encounters/day at camp- sites and fewer than 6 encounters/day on travel routes ___		G 3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters/day on travel routes ___	G 7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/ day en route ___	G 15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day en route ___	G People seem to be everywhere, but human contact is still intermittent ___	G Other people constantly in view ___
f. Types of Encounters:	G Users plan trips to avoid others ___ altogether	G Take evasive actions for face-to- ___ face avoidance	G Users step aside to avoid unsafe conditions or user conflicts, sometimes grudgingly ___	G Users may be unnerved but may not necessarily move off routes, areas, or sites to accommodate others ___	G Users here routinely expect, welcome, and accommodate other visitors ___	G Because crowd tolerance is a necessary condition for being here, encounters tend to be impersonal ___	G Here people accept but routinely ignore multiple crowd interactions ___
g. Personal Gear & Equipment:	G Very basic gear, cell phones usually don't work here ___	G Some convenience gear like cell phones but not radios ___	G Expect hiking,, climbing, & mountain bike gear (e.g., colorful sportswear, bicycle helmets, etc.). Radios may also be playing ___	G Expect to see gear associated with vehicle or off-highway vehicle use (e.g., coolers, body armor, etc.) Radios & music also ___	G Variety of traditional camper trailers, pop-up tents, & conventional tents. Radios, and music common ___	G Upscale motor homes common, dependent on utility hookups or having generators to support home conveniences and gadgetry ___	G Very specialized gear dependent on service provider assistance (e.g., boat slips, grounds keepers, caretakers) ___
h. Evidence of Use:	G Only footprints may be observed ___		G Footprints plus slight vegetation trampling at campsites & travel routes; litter only infrequent. ___	G Vehicle tracks and occasional litter and soil erosion; vegetation becoming worn ___	G Well-worn soils and vegetation, but often gravel surfaced for erosion control. Litter may be frequent. ___	G Paved routes protect soils and vegetation, but noise, litter, and facility impacts are pervasive ___	G A busy place with what seems like constant noise. Unavoidable litter seems to be a lifestyle choice ___

! **ADMINISTRATIVE - MANAGEMENT CONTROLS & SERVICE SETTING:** how public land agencies, county commissioners, private sector service providers, and open space managers care for the area & manage public use

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
i. Visitor Services:	G None is available on-site ___		G Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance ___	G Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance ___	G Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available ___	G Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education ___	G Information described to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations and clinics ___
j. Management Controls:	G No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare. ___		G Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions. Enforcement presence rare ___	G Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence ___	G Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week use restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence ___	G Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence. ___	G Continuous enforcement to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage ___
k. Domestic Animals:	G No domestic animals allowed here ___	G Dogs & pack livestock on designated routes in designated areas only ___	G Dogs under control and pack livestock (horses & llamas) allowed, but only on designated travel routes ___	G No controls on dogs and pack livestock other than standard regulations prohibiting wildlife harassment, etc. ___	G Dogs on leash and pack livestock only in designated areas within recreation sites. Both under control elsewhere ___	G Dogs on leash everywhere and pack livestock allowed only in designated areas ___	G Dogs on leash everywhere and pack livestock allowed only under specific use authoriza- tions and stipulations (e.g., horse diapers) ___
m. Mechanized Use:	G None whatsoever. ___		G Mountain bikes and perhaps other mech- anized use, but all is nonmotorized ___	G Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use ___	G Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four wheel drives and non- motorized, mechanized use ___	G Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic ___	G Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present ___

= Existing Setting Descriptions
 = Targeted Setting Prescriptions

NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS :
for Mack Ridge (5)
Criteria for Classification and Prescriptions

! **PHYSICAL - RESOURCES & FACILITIES:** character of the natural landscape

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
a. Remoteness:	G More than ___ 10 mi. from any road	G More than ___ 3 mi. from any road	G More than ½ mile from any kind of road, but not as distant as 3 miles, and no road is in sight ___	G On or near four-wheel drive roads, but at least ½ mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight ___	G On or near improved country roads, but at least ½ mile from all highways ___	G On or near primary highways, but still within a rural area ___	G On or near primary highways, municipal streets, and roads within towns or cities ___
b. Naturalness:	G Undisturbed natural landscape ___		G Naturally-appearing landscape having modifications not readily noticeable ___	G Naturally-appearing landscape except for obvious primitive roads ___	G Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features ___	G Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development ___	G Urbanized developments dominate this landscape ___
c. Facilities:	G None ___		G Some primitive trails made of native materials such as log bridges and carved wooden signs ___	G Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets ___	G Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs ___	G Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits ___	G Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, groceries, and book sales ___

! **SOCIAL - VISITOR USE & USERS:** character of recreation & tourism use

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
d. Group Size (other than your own):	G Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group ___		Q 4-6 people per group ___	Q 7-12 people per group ___	Q 13-25 people per group ___	Q 26-50 people per group ___	Q Greater than 50 people per group ___
e. Contacts (with other groups):	G Fewer than 3 encounters/day at camp- sites and fewer than 6 encounters/day on travel routes ___		G 3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters/day on travel routes ___	G 7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/ day en route ___	G 15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day en route ___	G People seem to be everywhere, but human contact is still intermittent ___	G Other people constantly in view ___
f. Types of Encounters:	G Users plan trips to avoid others ___ altogether	G Take evasive actions for face-to- face avoidance ___	G Users step aside to avoid unsafe conditions or user conflicts, sometimes grudgingly ___	G Users may be unnerved but may not necessarily move off routes, areas, or sites to accommodate others ___	G Users here routinely expect, welcome, and accommodate other visitors ___	G Because crowd tolerance is a necessary condition for being here, encounters tend to be impersonal ___	G Here people accept but routinely ignore multiple crowd interactions ___
g. Personal Gear & Equipment:	G Very basic gear, cell phones usually don't work here ___	G Some convenience gear like cell phones but not radios ___	G Expect hiking, climbing, & mountain bike gear (e.g., colorful sportswear, bicycle helmets, etc.). Radios may also be playing ___	G Expect to see gear associated with vehicle or off-highway vehicle use (e.g., coolers, body armor, etc.) Radios & music also ___	G Variety of traditional camper trailers, pop-up tents, & conventional tents. Radios, and music common ___	G Upscale motor homes common, dependent on utility hookups or having generators to support home conveniences and gadgetry ___	G Very specialized gear dependent on service provider assistance (e.g., boat slips, grounds keepers, caretakers) ___
h. Evidence of Use:	G Only footprints may be observed ___		G Footprints plus slight vegetation trampling at campsites & travel routes; litter only infrequent. ___	G Vehicle tracks and occasional litter and soil erosion; vegetation becoming worn ___	G Well-worn soils and vegetation, but often gravel surfaced for erosion control. Litter may be frequent. ___	G Paved routes protect soils and vegetation, but noise, litter, and facility impacts are pervasive ___	G A busy place with what seems like constant noise. Unavoidable litter seems to be a lifestyle choice ___

! **ADMINISTRATIVE - MANAGEMENT CONTROLS & SERVICE SETTING:** how public land agencies, county commissioners, private sector service providers, and open space managers care for the area & manage public use

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
i. Visitor Services:	G None is available on-site ___		G Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance ___	G Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance ___	G Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available ___	G Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education ___	G Information described to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations and clinics ___
j. Management Controls:	G No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare. ___		G Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions. Enforcement presence rare ___	G Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence ___	G Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week use restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence ___	G Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence. ___	G Continuous enforcement to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage ___
k. Domestic Animals:	G No domestic animals allowed here ___	G Dogs & pack livestock on designated routes in designated areas only ___	G Dogs under control and pack livestock (horses & llamas) allowed, but only on designated travel routes ___	G No controls on dogs and pack livestock other than standard regulations prohibiting wildlife harassment, etc. ___	G Dogs on leash and pack livestock only in designated areas within recreation sites. Both under control elsewhere ___	G Dogs on leash everywhere and pack livestock allowed only in designated areas ___	G Dogs on leash everywhere and pack livestock allowed only under specific use authoriza- tions and stipulations (e.g., horse diapers) ___
m. Mechanized Use:	G None whatsoever. ___		G Mountain bikes and perhaps other mech- anized use, but all is nonmotorized ___	G Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use ___	G Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four wheel drives and non- motorized, mechanized use ___	G Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic ___	G Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present ___

= Existing Setting Descriptions

= Targeted Setting Prescriptions

NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS :
for the Colorado River (6)
Criteria for Classification and Prescriptions

! **PHYSICAL - RESOURCES & FACILITIES:** character of the natural landscape

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
a. Remoteness:	G More than ___ 10 mi. from any road	G More than ___ 3 mi. from any road	G More than ½ mile from any kind of road, but not as distant as 3 miles, and no road is in sight ___	G On or near four-wheel drive roads, but at least ½ mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight ___	G On or near improved country roads, but at least ½ mile from all highways ___	G On or near primary highways, but still ___ within a rural area	G On or near primary highways, municipal streets, and roads within towns or cities ___
b. Naturalness:	G Undisturbed natural landscape ___		G Naturally-appearing landscape having modifications not readily noticeable ___	G Naturally-appearing landscape except for obvious primitive roads ___	G Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features ___	G Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development ___	G Urbanized developments dominate this landscape ___
c. Facilities:	G None ___		G Some primitive trails made of native materials such as log bridges and carved wooden signs ___	G Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets ___	G Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs ___	G Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits ___	G Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, groceries, and book sales ___

! **SOCIAL - VISITOR USE & USERS:** character of recreation & tourism use

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
d. Group Size (other than your own):	G Fewer than or equal to 3 people ___ per group		Q 4-6 people per group ___	Q 7-12 people per group ___	Q 13-25 people per group ___	Q 26-50 people per group ___	Q Greater than 50 people per group ___
e. Contacts (with other groups):	G Fewer than 3 encounters/day at camp- sites and fewer than 6 encounters/day on travel routes ___		G 3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters/day on travel routes ___	G 7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/ day en route ___	G 15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day en route ___	G People seem to be everywhere, but human contact is still intermittent ___	G Other people constantly in view ___
f. Types of Encounters:	G Users plan trips to avoid others ___ altogether	G Take evasive actions for face-to- ___ face avoidance	G Users step aside to avoid unsafe conditions or user conflicts, sometimes grudgingly ___	G Users may be unnerved but may not necessarily move off routes, areas, or sites to accommodate others ___	G Users here routinely expect, welcome, and accommodate other visitors ___	G Because crowd tolerance is a necessary condition for being here, encounters tend to be impersonal ___	G Here people accept but routinely ignore multiple crowd interactions ___
g. Personal Gear & Equipment:	G Very basic gear, cell phones usually don't work here ___	G Some convenience gear like cell phones but not radios ___	G Expect hiking,, climbing, & mountain bike gear (e.g., colorful sportswear, bicycle helmets, etc.). Radios may also be playing ___	G Expect to see gear associated with vehicle or off-highway vehicle use (e.g., coolers, body armor, etc.) Radios & music also ___	G Variety of traditional camper trailers, pop-up tents, & conventional tents. Radios, and music common ___	G Upscale motor homes common, dependent on utility hookups or having generators to support home conveniences and gadgetry ___	G Very specialized gear dependent on service provider assistance (e.g., boat slips, grounds keepers, caretakers) ___
h. Evidence of Use:	G Only footprints may be observed ___		G Footprints plus slight vegetation trampling at campsites & travel routes; litter only infrequent. ___	G Vehicle tracks and occasional litter and soil erosion; vegetation becoming worn ___	G Well-worn soils and vegetation, but often gravel surfaced for erosion control. Litter may be frequent. ___	G Paved routes protect soils and vegetation, but noise, litter, and facility impacts are pervasive ___	G A busy place with what seems like constant noise. Unavoidable litter seems to be a lifestyle choice ___

! **ADMINISTRATIVE - MANAGEMENT CONTROLS & SERVICE SETTING:** how public land agencies, county commissioners, private sector service providers, and open space managers care for the area & manage public use

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
i. Visitor Services:	G None is available on-site ___		G Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance ___	G Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance ___	G Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available ___	G Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education ___	G Information described to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations and clinics ___
j. Management Controls:	G No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare. ___		G Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions. Enforcement presence rare ___	G Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence ___	G Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week use restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence ___	G Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence. ___	G Continuous enforcement to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage ___
k. Domestic Animals:	G No domestic animals allowed here ___	G Dogs & pack livestock on designated routes in designated areas only ___	G Dogs under control and pack livestock (horses & llamas) allowed, but only on designated travel routes ___	G No controls on dogs and pack livestock other than standard regulations prohibiting wildlife harassment, etc. ___	G Dogs on leash and pack livestock only in designated areas within recreation sites. Both under control elsewhere ___	G Dogs on leash everywhere and pack livestock allowed only in designated areas ___	G Dogs on leash everywhere and pack livestock allowed only under specific use authoriza- tions and stipulations (e.g., horse diapers) ___
m. Mechanized Use:	G None whatsoever. ___		G Mountain bikes and perhaps other mech- anized use, but all is nonmotorized ___	G Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use ___	G Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four wheel drives and non- motorized, mechanized use ___	G Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic ___	G Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present ___

= Existing Setting Descriptions

= Targeted Setting Prescriptions

NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS :
for Black Ridge Canyons West (7)
Criteria for Classification and Prescriptions

! **PHYSICAL - RESOURCES & FACILITIES:** character of the natural landscape

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
a. Remoteness:	G More than 10 mi. from any road ___	G More than 3 mi. from any road ___	G More than ½ mile from any kind of road, but not as distant as 3 miles, and no road is in sight ___	G On or near four-wheel drive roads, but at least ½ mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight ___	G On or near improved country roads, but at least ½ mile from all highways ___	G On or near primary highways, but still within a rural area ___	G On or near primary highways, municipal streets, and roads within towns or cities ___
b. Naturalness:	G Undisturbed natural landscape ___		G Naturally-appearing landscape having modifications not readily noticeable ___	G Naturally-appearing landscape except for obvious primitive roads ___	G Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features ___	G Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development ___	G Urbanized developments dominate this landscape ___
c. Facilities:	G None ___		G Some primitive trails made of native materials such as log bridges and carved wooden signs ___	G Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets ___	G Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs ___	G Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits ___	G Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, groceries, and book sales ___

! **SOCIAL - VISITOR USE & USERS:** character of recreation & tourism use

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
d. Group Size (other than your own):	G Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group ___		Q 4-6 people per group ___	Q 7-12 people per group ___	Q 13-25 people per group ___	Q 26-50 people per group ___	Q Greater than 50 people per group ___
e. Contacts (with other groups):	G Fewer than 3 encounters/day at camp-sites and fewer than 6 encounters/day on travel routes ___		G 3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters/day on travel routes ___	G 7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/day en route ___	G 15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day en route ___	G People seem to be everywhere, but human contact is still intermittent ___	G Other people constantly in view ___
f. Types of Encounters:	G Users plan trips to avoid others altogether ___	G Take evasive actions for face-to-face avoidance ___	G Users step aside to avoid unsafe conditions or user conflicts, sometimes grudgingly ___	G Users may be unnerved but may not necessarily move off routes, areas, or sites to accommodate others ___	G Users here routinely expect, welcome, and accommodate other visitors ___	G Because crowd tolerance is a necessary condition for being here, encounters tend to be impersonal ___	G Here people accept but routinely ignore multiple crowd interactions ___
g. Personal Gear & Equipment:	G Very basic gear, cell phones usually don't work here ___	G Some convenience gear like cell phones but not radios ___	G Expect hiking,, climbing, & mountain bike gear (e.g., colorful sportswear, bicycle helmets, etc.). Radios may also be playing ___	G Expect to see gear associated with vehicle or off-highway vehicle use (e.g., coolers, body armor, etc.) Radios & music also ___	G Variety of traditional camper trailers, pop-up tents, & conventional tents. Radios, and music common ___	G Upscale motor homes common, dependent on utility hookups or having generators to support home conveniences and gadgetry ___	G Very specialized gear dependent on service provider assistance (e.g., boat slips, grounds keepers, caretakers) ___
h. Evidence of Use:	G Only footprints may be observed ___		G Footprints plus slight vegetation trampling at campsites & travel routes; litter only infrequent. ___	G Vehicle tracks and occasional litter and soil erosion; vegetation becoming worn ___	G Well-worn soils and vegetation, but often gravel surfaced for erosion control. Litter may be frequent. ___	G Paved routes protect soils and vegetation, but noise, litter, and facility impacts are pervasive ___	G A busy place with what seems like constant noise. Unavoidable litter seems to be a lifestyle choice ___

! **ADMINISTRATIVE - MANAGEMENT CONTROLS & SERVICE SETTING:** how public land agencies, county commissioners, private sector service providers, and open space managers care for the area & manage public use

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
i. Visitor Services:	G None is available on-site ___		G Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance ___	G Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance ___	G Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available ___	G Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education ___	G Information described to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations and clinics ___
j. Management Controls:	G No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare. ___		G Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions. Enforcement presence rare ___	G Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence ___	G Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week use restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence ___	G Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence. ___	G Continuous enforcement to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage ___
k. Domestic Animals:	G No domestic animals allowed here ___	G Dogs & pack livestock on designated routes in designated areas only ___	G Dogs under control and pack livestock (horses & llamas) allowed, but only on designated travel routes ___	G No controls on dogs and pack livestock other than standard regulations prohibiting wildlife harassment, etc. ___	G Dogs on leash and pack livestock only in designated areas within recreation sites. Both under control elsewhere ___	G Dogs on leash everywhere and pack livestock allowed only in designated areas ___	G Dogs on leash everywhere and pack livestock allowed only under specific use authorizations and stipulations (e.g., horse diapers) ___
m. Mechanized Use:	G None whatsoever. ___		G Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is nonmotorized ___	G Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use ___	G Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four wheel drives and non-motorized, mechanized use ___	G Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic ___	G Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present ___

= Existing Setting Descriptions
 = Targeted Setting Prescriptions

NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS :
for Black Ridge East (8)
Criteria for Classification and Prescriptions

! **PHYSICAL - RESOURCES & FACILITIES:** character of the natural landscape

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
a. Remoteness:	G More than ___ 10 mi. from any road	G More than ___ 3 mi. from any road	G More than ½ mile from any kind of road, but not as distant as 3 miles, and no road is in sight	G On or near four-wheel drive roads, but at least ½ mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight	G On or near improved country roads, but at least ½ mile from all highways	G On or near primary highways, but still ___ within a rural area	G On or near primary highways, municipal streets, and roads within towns or cities ___
b. Naturalness:	G Undisturbed natural landscape ___		G Naturally-appearing landscape having ___ modifications not readily noticeable	G Naturally-appearing landscape except ___ for obvious primitive roads	G Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features ___	G Natural landscape substantially modified ___ by agriculture or industrial development	G Urbanized developments dominate this ___ landscape
c. Facilities:	G None ___		G Some primitive trails made of native materials such as log bridges and carved wooden signs ___	G Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets ___	G Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs ___	G Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits ___	G Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, groceries, and book sales ___

! **SOCIAL - VISITOR USE & USERS:** character of recreation & tourism use

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
d. Group Size (other than your own):	G Fewer than or equal to 3 people ___ per group		Q 4-6 people per group ___	Q 7-12 people per group ___	Q 13-25 people per group ___	Q 26-50 people per group ___	Q Greater than 50 people per group ___
e. Contacts (with other groups):	G Fewer than 3 encounters/day at camp- sites and fewer than 6 encounters/day on travel routes ___		G 3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters/day on travel routes ___	G 7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/ day en route ___	G 15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day en route ___	G People seem to be everywhere, but ___ human contact is still intermittent	G Other people constantly in view ___
f. Types of Encounters:	G Users plan trips to avoid others ___ altogether	G Take evasive actions for face-to- ___ face avoidance	G Users step aside to avoid unsafe conditions or user conflicts, sometimes ___ grudgingly	G Users may be unnerved but may not necessarily move off routes, areas, or ___ sites to accommodate others	G Users here routinely expect, welcome, and accommodate other visitors ___	G Because crowd tolerance is a necessary condition for being here, encounters tend ___ to be impersonal	G Here people accept but routinely ignore multiple crowd interactions ___
g. Personal Gear & Equipment:	G Very basic gear, cell phones usually ___ don't work here	G Some convenience gear like cell phones ___ but not radios	G Expect hiking,, climbing, & mountain bike gear (e.g., colorful sportswear, bicycle ___ helmets, etc.). Radios may also be playing	G Expect to see gear associated with vehicle or off-highway vehicle use (e.g., coolers, ___ body armor, etc.) Radios & music also	G Variety of traditional camper trailers, pop-up tents, & conventional tents. ___ Radios, and music common	G Upscale motor homes common, dependent on utility hookups or having generators to ___ support home conveniences and gadgetry	G Very specialized gear dependent on service provider assistance (e.g., boat ___ slips, grounds keepers, caretakers)
h. Evidence of Use:	G Only footprints may be observed ___		G Footprints plus slight vegetation trampling at campsites & travel routes; litter only infrequent. ___	G Vehicle tracks and occasional litter and soil erosion; vegetation becoming ___ worn	G Well-worn soils and vegetation, but often gravel surfaced for erosion control. ___ Litter may be frequent.	G Paved routes protect soils and vegetation, but noise, litter, and facility impacts are ___ pervasive	G A busy place with what seems like constant noise. Unavoidable litter seems to be ___ a lifestyle choice

! **ADMINISTRATIVE - MANAGEMENT CONTROLS & SERVICE SETTING:** how public land agencies, county commissioners, private sector service providers, and open space managers care for the area & manage public use

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
i. Visitor Services:	G None is available on-site ___		G Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance <i>Info available at access locations outside</i> ___	G Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide ___ on-site assistance	G Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are ___ periodically available	G Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. ___ Area personnel do on-site education	G Information described to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations and clinics ___
j. Management Controls:	G No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very ___ rare.		G Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use ___ restrictions. Enforcement presence rare	G Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. ___ Random enforcement presence	G Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week use restrictions. Periodic ___ enforcement presence	G Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine ___ enforcement presence.	G Continuous enforcement to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and ___ resource damage
k. Domestic Animals:	G No domestic animals allowed ___ here	G Dogs & pack livestock on designated routes in ___ designated areas only	G Dogs under control and pack livestock (horses & llamas) allowed, but only on ___ designated travel routes	G No controls on dogs and pack livestock other than standard regulations ___ prohibiting wildlife harassment, etc.	G Dogs on leash and pack livestock only in designated areas within recreation sites. ___ Both under control elsewhere	G Dogs on leash everywhere and pack livestock allowed only in designated areas ___	G Dogs on leash everywhere and pack livestock allowed only under specific use authoriza- tions and stipulations (e.g., horse diapers) ___
m. Mechanized Use:	G None whatsoever. ___		G Mountain bikes and perhaps other mech- anized use, but all is nonmotorized ___	G Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to ___ non-motorized, mechanized use	G Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four wheel drives and non- ___ motorized, mechanized use	G Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic ___	G Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present ___

= Existing Setting Descriptions

NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS :
= Targeted Setting Prescriptions
Criteria for Classification and Prescriptions

for Urban Wilderness Interface (9)

! **PHYSICAL - RESOURCES & FACILITIES:** character of the natural landscape

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
a. Remoteness:	G <i>More than 10 mi. from any road</i> ___	G <i>More than 3 mi. from any road</i> ___	G <i>More than ½ mile from any kind of road, but not as distant as 3 miles, and no road is in sight</i> ___	G <i>On or near four-wheel drive roads, but at least ½ mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight</i> ___	G <i>On or near improved country roads, but at least ½ mile from all highways</i> ___	G <i>On or near primary highways, but still within a rural area</i> ___	G <i>On or near primary highways, municipal streets, and roads within towns or cities</i> ___
b. Naturalness:	G <i>Undisturbed natural landscape</i> ___		G <i>Naturally-appearing landscape having modifications not readily noticeable</i> ___	G <i>Naturally-appearing landscape except for obvious primitive roads</i> ___	G <i>Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features</i> ___	G <i>Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development</i> ___	G <i>Urbanized developments dominate this landscape</i> ___
c. Facilities:	G <i>None</i> ___		G <i>Some primitive trails made of native materials such as log bridges and carved wooden signs</i> ___	G <i>Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets</i> ___	G <i>Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs</i> ___	G <i>Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits</i> ___	G <i>Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, groceries, and book sales</i> ___

! **SOCIAL - VISITOR USE & USERS:** character of recreation & tourism use

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
d. Group Size (other than your own):	G <i>Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group</i> ___		Q <i>4-6 people per group</i> ___	Q <i>7-12 people per group</i> ___	Q <i>13-25 people per group</i> ___	Q <i>26-50 people per group</i> ___	Q <i>Greater than 50 people per group</i> ___
e. Contacts (with other groups):	G <i>Fewer than 3 encounters/day at camp-sites and fewer than 6 encounters/day on travel routes</i> ___		G <i>3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters/day on travel routes</i> ___	G <i>7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/day en route</i> ___	G <i>15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day en route</i> ___	G <i>People seem to be everywhere, but human contact is still intermittent</i> ___	G <i>Other people constantly in view</i> ___
f. Types of Encounters:	G <i>Users plan trips to avoid others altogether</i> ___	G <i>Take evasive actions for face-to-face avoidance</i> ___	G <i>Users step aside to avoid unsafe conditions or user conflicts, sometimes grudgingly</i> ___	G <i>Users may be unnerved but may not necessarily move off routes, areas, or sites to accommodate others</i> ___	G <i>Users here routinely expect, welcome, and accommodate other visitors</i> ___	G <i>Because crowd tolerance is a necessary condition for being here, encounters tend to be impersonal</i> ___	G <i>Here people accept but routinely ignore multiple crowd interactions</i> ___
g. Personal Gear & Equipment:	G <i>Very basic gear, cell phones usually don't work here</i> ___	G <i>Some convenience gear like cell phones but not radios</i> ___	G <i>Expect hiking, climbing, & mountain bike gear (e.g., colorful sportswear, bicycle helmets, etc.). Radios may also be playing</i> ___	G <i>Expect to see gear associated with vehicle or off-highway vehicle use (e.g., coolers, body armor, etc.) Radios & music also</i> ___	G <i>Variety of traditional camper trailers, pop-up tents, & conventional tents. Radios, and music common</i> ___	G <i>Upscale motor homes common, dependent on utility hookups or having generators to support home conveniences and gadgetry</i> ___	G <i>Very specialized gear dependent on service provider assistance (e.g., boat slips, grounds keepers, caretakers)</i> ___
h. Evidence of Use:	G <i>Only footprints may be observed</i> ___		G <i>Footprints plus slight vegetation trampling at campsites & travel routes; litter only infrequent.</i> ___	G <i>Vehicle tracks and occasional litter and soil erosion; vegetation becoming worn</i> ___	G <i>Well-worn soils and vegetation, but often gravel surfaced for erosion control. Litter may be frequent.</i> ___	G <i>Paved routes protect soils and vegetation, but noise, litter, and facility impacts are pervasive</i> ___	G <i>A busy place with what seems like constant noise. Unavoidable litter seems to be a lifestyle choice</i> ___

! **ADMINISTRATIVE - MANAGEMENT CONTROLS & SERVICE SETTING:** how public land agencies, county commissioners, private sector service providers, and open space managers care for the area & manage public use

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
i. Visitor Services:	G <i>None is available on-site</i> ___		G <i>Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance</i> ___	G <i>Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance</i> ___	G <i>Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available</i> ___	G <i>Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education</i> ___	G <i>Information described to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations and clinics</i> ___
j. Management Controls:	G <i>No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.</i> ___		G <i>Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions. Enforcement presence rare</i> ___	G <i>Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence</i> ___	G <i>Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week use restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence</i> ___	G <i>Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.</i> ___	G <i>Continuous enforcement to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage</i> ___
k. Domestic Animals:	G <i>No domestic animals allowed here</i> ___	G <i>Dogs & pack livestock on designated routes in designated areas only</i> ___	G <i>Dogs under control and pack livestock (horses & llamas) allowed, but only on designated travel routes</i> ___	G <i>No controls on dogs and pack livestock other than standard regulations prohibiting wildlife harassment, etc.</i> ___	G <i>Dogs on leash and pack livestock only in designated areas within recreation sites. Both under control elsewhere</i> ___	G <i>Dogs on leash everywhere and pack livestock allowed only in designated areas</i> ___	G <i>Dogs on leash everywhere and pack livestock allowed only under specific use authorizations and stipulations (e.g., horse diapers)</i> ___
m. Mechanized Use:	G <i>None whatsoever.</i> ___		G <i>Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is nonmotorized</i> ___	G <i>Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use</i> ___	G <i>Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four wheel drives and non-motorized, mechanized use</i> ___	G <i>Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic</i> ___ <i>Access Only</i>	G <i>Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present</i> ___

= Existing Setting Descriptions
 = Targeted Setting Prescriptions

NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS :
for Rattlesnake—Mee Canyons Access (10)
Criteria for Classification and Prescriptions

! PHYSICAL - RESOURCES & FACILITIES: character of the natural landscape

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
a. Remoteness:	G <i>More than 10 mi. from any road</i> __	G <i>More than 3 mi. from any road</i> __	G <i>More than ½ mile from any kind of road, but not as distant as 3 miles, and no road is in sight</i> __	G <i>On or near four-wheel drive roads, but at least ½ mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight</i> __	G <i>On or near improved country roads, but at least ½ mile from all highways</i> __	G <i>On or near primary highways, but still within a rural area</i> __	G <i>On or near primary highways, municipal streets, and roads within towns or cities</i> __
b. Naturalness:	G <i>Undisturbed natural landscape</i> __		G <i>Naturally-appearing landscape having modifications not readily noticeable</i> __	G <i>Naturally-appearing landscape except for obvious primitive roads</i> __	G <i>Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features</i> __	G <i>Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development</i> __	G <i>Urbanized developments dominate this landscape</i> __
c. Facilities:	G <i>None</i> __		G <i>Some primitive trails made of native materials such as log bridges and carved wooden signs</i> __	G <i>Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets</i> __	G <i>Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs</i> __	G <i>Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits</i> __	G <i>Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, groceries, and book sales</i> __

! SOCIAL - VISITOR USE & USERS: character of recreation & tourism use

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
d. Group Size (other than your own):	G <i>Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group</i> __		Q <i>4-6 people per group</i> __	Q <i>7-12 people per group</i> __	Q <i>13-25 people per group</i> __	Q <i>26-50 people per group</i> __	Q <i>Greater than 50 people per group</i> __
e. Contacts (with other groups):	G <i>Fewer than 3 encounters/day at camp-sites and fewer than 6 encounters/day on travel routes</i> __		G <i>3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters/day on travel routes</i> __	G <i>7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/day en route</i> __	G <i>15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day en route</i> __	G <i>People seem to be everywhere, but human contact is still intermittent</i> __	G <i>Other people constantly in view</i> __
f. Types of Encounters:	G <i>Users plan trips to avoid others altogether</i> __	G <i>Take evasive actions for face-to-face avoidance</i> __	G <i>Users step aside to avoid unsafe conditions or user conflicts, sometimes grudgingly</i> __	G <i>Users may be unnerved but may not necessarily move off routes, areas, or sites to accommodate others</i> __	G <i>Users here routinely expect, welcome, and accommodate other visitors</i> __	G <i>Because crowd tolerance is a necessary condition for being here, encounters tend to be impersonal</i> __	G <i>Here people accept but routinely ignore multiple crowd interactions</i> __
g. Personal Gear & Equipment:	G <i>Very basic gear, cell phones usually don't work here</i> __	G <i>Some convenience gear like cell phones but not radios</i> __	G <i>Expect hiking, climbing, & mountain bike gear (e.g., colorful sportswear, bicycle helmets, etc.). Radios may also be playing</i> __	G <i>Expect to see gear associated with vehicle or off-highway vehicle use (e.g., coolers, body armor, etc.) Radios & music also</i> __	G <i>Variety of traditional camper trailers, pop-up tents, & conventional tents. Radios, and music common</i> __	G <i>Upscale motor homes common, dependent on utility hookups or having generators to support home conveniences and gadgetry</i> __	G <i>Very specialized gear dependent on service provider assistance (e.g., boat slips, grounds keepers, caretakers)</i> __
h. Evidence of Use:	G <i>Only footprints may be observed</i> __		G <i>Footprints plus slight vegetation trampling at campsites & travel routes; litter only infrequent.</i> __	G <i>Vehicle tracks and occasional litter and soil erosion; vegetation becoming worn</i> __	G <i>Well-worn soils and vegetation, but often gravel surfaced for erosion control. Litter may be frequent.</i> __	G <i>Paved routes protect soils and vegetation, but noise, litter, and facility impacts are pervasive</i> __	G <i>A busy place with what seems like constant noise. Unavoidable litter seems to be a lifestyle choice</i> __

! ADMINISTRATIVE - MANAGEMENT CONTROLS & SERVICE SETTING: how public land agencies, county commissioners, private sector service providers, and open space managers care for the area & manage public use

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
i. Visitor Services:	G <i>None is available on-site</i> __		G <i>Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance</i> __	G <i>Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance</i> __	G <i>Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available</i> __	G <i>Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education</i> __	G <i>Information described to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations and clinics</i> __
j. Management Controls:	G <i>No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.</i> __		G <i>Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions. Enforcement presence rare</i> __	G <i>Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence</i> __	G <i>Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week use restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence</i> __	G <i>Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.</i> __	G <i>Continuous enforcement to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage</i> __
k. Domestic Animals:	G <i>No domestic animals allowed here</i> __	G <i>Dogs & pack livestock on designated routes in designated areas only</i> __	G <i>Dogs under control and pack livestock (horses & llamas) allowed, but only on designated travel routes</i> __	G <i>No controls on dogs and pack livestock other than standard regulations prohibiting wildlife harassment, etc.</i> __	G <i>Dogs on leash and pack livestock only in designated areas within recreation sites. Both under control elsewhere</i> __	G <i>Dogs on leash everywhere and pack livestock allowed only in designated areas</i> __	G <i>Dogs on leash everywhere and pack livestock allowed only under specific use authorizations and stipulations (e.g., horse diapers)</i> __
m. Mechanized Use:	G <i>None whatsoever.</i> __		G <i>Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is nonmotorized</i> __	G <i>Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use</i> __	G <i>Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four wheel drives and non-motorized, mechanized use</i> __	G <i>Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic</i> __	G <i>Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present</i> __

Standard Operating Procedures

The following management guidance applies to and is part of the Proposed Management Prescription, which incorporates the BLM core objective of multiple use, allowing for as wide a range of activity as possible while protecting the resources for future use and enjoyment. Guidance was set forth, for the long-range protection and management of the CCNCA, in the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area and Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness Act of 2000 (the CCNCA Act, Public Law 106-353). All Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) are also based on existing laws, regulations, and policy.

Allowable Uses

The public lands will be managed under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield, as required by the Federal Land Policy and management Act (FLPMA). Any authorized use, occupancy, or development of the public lands that conforms to the Resource Management Plan (RMP) will be considered. Those uses; including rights-of-way, leases, and permits; will be subject to environmental review and may require limitations or stipulations to protect and preserve natural resources. Limitations may also be imposed on either the type or intensity of use, or both, because of environmental values, hazards, or special management considerations. Some limitations have already been identified for specific areas and are included in the management objectives in this plan.

Coordination with Other Agencies, State and Local Governments, and Indian Tribes

The BLM will ensure that the detailed management plans and individual projects resulting from the RMP are consistent with officially adopted and approved plans, policies, and programs of other agencies, state and local governments, and Indian Tribes. Cooperative Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) will be developed as needed to promote close cooperation between the BLM and other federal agencies, state and local governments, organizations, and Indian tribes.

Air Quality

Under the Clean Air Act (as amended, 1977) BLM-administered lands were given a Class II air quality classification, which allows moderate deterioration associated with moderate, well controlled industrial and population growth. The BLM will manage all public lands as Class II unless they are reclassified by the state as a result of the procedures prescribed in the Clean Air Act. Administrative actions on the public lands will comply with the air quality classification for that specific area and appropriate State Implementation Plans.

When applicable (activities with the potential to affect air quality), the BLM would determine and document “conformity” with local, state, tribal, and federal air quality laws, regulations, and standards (per 40 CFR 93.100 et seq). Conformity determinations would be included in site-specific activity plans and/or National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation.

Hazardous Materials

Prevent hazardous materials contamination of public lands:

Minimize releases of hazardous materials through compliance with current regulations. When hazardous materials are released into the environment, assess their impacts on each resource and determine the appropriate response, removal, and remedial actions to take.

Reduce risks associated with hazardous materials on public lands:

Evaluate all actions (including land use authorizations and disposals, mining and milling activities, and unauthorized land uses) for hazardous materials, waste minimization, and pollution prevention.

Complete site-specific inventories when lands are being disposed or acquired. It is departmental policy to minimize potential liability of the Department and its bureaus by acquiring property that is not contaminated, unless directed by Congress, court mandate, or as determined by the Secretary.

Inspect mining and milling sites to determine appropriate management for hazardous materials.

Barrier-Free Access

Access for, and use by, the physically challenged will be considered in all project planning.

Land Acquisition

The BLM will consider acquiring undeveloped inholdings within the CCNCA through exchange, donation, purchase, or transfer in order to:

1. Facilitate access to public lands and resources.
2. Maintain or enhance important public values and uses.
3. Maintain or enhance local social and economic values.
4. Improve management efficiency through expanding blocks of public lands.
5. Facilitate implementation of other aspects of the RMP.

All in-holdings should be acquired if possible as per the CCNCA Act.

Utility/Rights-of-Way (ROW) Exclusion and Avoidance

Utility and transportation development are not normally compatible with the objectives of the CCNCA. Therefore, the CCNCA would be designated as a ROW exclusion area. In rare cases due to public land boundaries and private inholdings, ROWs may be permitted based on consideration of the following criteria:

1. Type of, and need for the, proposed facility (local service to inholdings would receive priority consideration).
2. Conflicts with other existing or potential resource values and uses, particularly visual resource impacts.
3. Availability of alternatives and/or mitigation measures.

Unauthorized Use

It is BLM policy to identify, abate, and prevent unauthorized use of public land. Existing unauthorized uses of public land will be resolved either through termination, temporary authorization by short-term permit, issuance of ROWs, leasing through the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, or other appropriate manner.

Vegetation Management

There will be no sales of vegetation.

Weed Management

Per a Bureauwide policy, feed provided for horses must be weed free.

Wildlife

Wildlife habitat will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis as a part of project-level planning. Such evaluation will consider the significance of the proposed project and the sensitivity and importance of wildlife habitat in the affected area. Stipulations will be attached as appropriate to assure compatibility of projects with management objectives for wildlife habitat. Habitat improvement projects will be implemented where necessary to stabilize or improve unsatisfactory or declining wildlife habitat condition. Such projects will be identified through habitat management plans or project plans.

Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Species Habitat

Whenever possible, management activities in habitat for threatened, endangered or sensitive species will be designed to benefit those species through habitat improvement.

The Colorado Division of Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be consulted prior to implementing projects that may affect habitat for threatened and endangered species. If a “may affect” determination is made by a qualified BLM wildlife biologist, consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be initiated in accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

Soil and Water Resources

Soil and water resources will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis as a part of project-level planning. Such an evaluation will consider the significance of the proposed projects and the sensitivity of the resources. Stipulations will be attached as appropriate to prevent adverse impacts to soil and water resources. Best management practices will be incorporated into management actions to protect and/or enhance water resources.

Water quality will be maintained or improved in accordance with state and federal standards. State agencies will be consulted, when necessary, on proposed projects that may significantly affect water quality. Water rights and permits, e.g. 404 permits, will be obtained prior to project implementation.

All BLM-initiated or -authorized actions potentially affecting wetland-riparian areas will comply with the spirit and intent of Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands) and BLM Manual Section 6740.06. These directives stress the avoidance of (1) “. . . long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetland areas,” and (2) the preservation and enhancement of “the natural and beneficial values of wetland areas which may include constraining or excluding those uses that cause significant, long-term ecological damage.”

Recreation

A broad range of outdoor recreational opportunities will continue to be provided for all segments of the public. Trails and other means of public access will continue to be maintained and developed where necessary to enhance recreation opportunities and allow public use. Developed recreation facilities receiving the heaviest use will receive first priority for operation and maintenance funds. Sites that cannot be maintained to acceptable health and safety standards will be closed until deficiencies are corrected.

Recreation resources will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis as a part of project-level planning. Such evaluation will consider the significance of the

proposed project and the sensitivity of recreation resources in the affected area. Stipulations will be attached as appropriate to ensure compatibility of projects with recreation management objectives.

Visual Resources

Visual Resources Management (VRM) is discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.18, and class assignments are represented on that section's accompanying map (see Figure 3-16). Visual resources will continue to be managed as discussed, although assignments may be modified if future VRM analysis suggests more accurate ratings.

Visual resources will be evaluated as a part of activity and project planning. Such evaluation will consider the significance of the proposed project and the visual sensitivity of the affected area. Stipulations will be attached as appropriate to maintain visual resources.

Wilderness Resources

The Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness (BRCW) will continue to be managed in compliance with the Wilderness Act of 1964 and the BLM's Wilderness Management Policy.

Cultural Resources

The BLM is required to identify, evaluate, and protect cultural resources on public land under its jurisdiction and to ensure that Bureau-authorized actions do not inadvertently harm or destroy non-federal cultural resources. These requirements are mandated by the Antiquities Act of 1906, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Executive Order 11593 (1971), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, together with 36 CFR 800.

Prior to starting any Bureau-initiated or -authorized action that involves surface disturbing activities, the BLM will conduct, or cause to be conducted, a Class III (intensive) inventory as specified in BLM Manual Section 8111.4. This intensive inventory supplements previous surveys and will be done to locate, identify, and evaluate cultural resource properties in the affected areas. If properties that may be eligible for the National Register are discovered, the BLM will consult with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and forward the documentation to the Keeper of the National Register to obtain a determination of eligibility in accordance with 36 CFR Part 63.

Since any Bureau-initiated or -authorized action recognizes and accommodates cultural resources by virtue of SOPs, the only activity that may damage these resources is unplanned public use. Such activities include unauthorized

recreational vehicle use, artifact collection, and illegal excavation for materials and antiquities. The location of these activities is impossible to predict and may occur in spite of measures designed to eliminate or limit them.

Cultural resource values discovered in a proposed project or authorized action area will be protected by adhering to the following methods:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Avoidance: | Cultural resources would be protected by redesigning or relocating the project or excluding significant cultural resource areas from development, use, or disposal. |
| Salvaging: | If a project cannot be redesigned or relocated, cultural resource values will be salvaged through controlled, scientific methods pursuant to the SHPO agreement. |
| Project/Action Abandonment: | If the site is determined to be of significant value or the abovementioned methods are not considered adequate, the project will be abandoned. |

All cultural sites identified as special management areas will be closed to off-road vehicle (OHV) use, vegetation manipulation, and surface occupancy.

All cultural sites known to be eligible for National Register nomination, or listed on the National Register, will be protected from deterioration and be retained in federal ownership.

American Indian human remains will not be held or stored. In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, remains and/or grave goods will be returned to the appropriate tribe upon their written request. (No items are currently known to exist in the CCNCA inventory.)

Inadvertent field discovery of American Indian human remains and/or grave goods will not be disturbed until the appropriate tribe is notified. All activity around the discovery will be halted, in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, until the tribe has determined their recommendations.

American Indians may gather or tend traditional native plants or materials for personal use and/or use for traditional religious sites without obtaining a special use permit. Non-native plants may not be introduced. American Indians will be asked to inform the Grand Junction Field Office staff if they are gathering, tending, or using traditional religious sites in the CCNCA to avoid the possibility of conflict with visitors who may not understand the activity occurring and perceive or report to the BLM that unauthorized collection or use is occurring. (No traditional religious sites are currently known to exist in the CCNCA inventory.)

Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources will be managed to protect specimens and maintain or enhance sites or areas for their scientific and educational values.

The potential impacts to the paleontological resources of the CCNCA are unknown, as an inventory has not yet been completed. Once an inventory is completed and site clearance becomes standard practice, with any needed monitoring and mitigation, and with further public education efforts, the resource will be adequately protected.

Cadastral Survey

Cadastral surveys will be performed when needed in support of resource management programs. Survey requirements and priorities will be determined on a yearly basis as a part of the annual work planning process.

Site-Specific Project Plans

The RMP provides general guidance for the CCNCA. More detailed management plans, called “project plans,” will be prepared to deal with site-specific resource projects. Project plans include a detailed plan for completion of a particular project and an environmental assessment to evaluate any potential resource impacts.

Economic and Social Considerations

The BLM will ensure that any management action undertaken in connection with this Plan is cost-effective and takes into account local social and economic factors. Cost-effectiveness may be determined by any method deemed appropriate by the Bureau for the specific management action involved.

Environmental Review

Prior to implementation of proposed projects, a review will be done to determine if criteria is met for a categorical exclusion. Projects not meeting the criteria will require an Environmental Assessment (EA) with a Finding of No Significant Impacts (FONSI). If the assessment suggests a major federal action that would significantly affect the human environment, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will be prepared under the direction of the BLM Colorado State Director. An EIS was prepared for this RMP and environmental consequences are discussed in Chapter 4.